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**JOB COMPLETION REPORT  
SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS**

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**ILLINOIS**

**Federal Aid Project No. W-99-R-2**

**Study XV: Wildlife Harvests**

**Job No. 2: Fur Harvest Survey, 1989-90**

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**15 September 1990**

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## JOB COMPLETION REPORT

### SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO: W-99-R-2

STUDY XV: Wildlife Harvests

JOB NO. 2: Fur Harvest Survey, 1989-90

**ABSTRACT:** The Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC) licensed 160 individual fur buyers (154 residents; 6 non-residents) during 1989-90, a 17.1% decrease from 1988-89. About 39.4% fewer trapping licenses were issued during 1989-90 (4,656) than in 1988-89 (7,699). A preliminary estimate indicated that the number of raccoon hunters decreased 4.3% to 25,100.

Reports required of all licensed fur buyers were used to determine the annual furbearer harvest and its value to fur-takers during the 1989-90 season. Based on a 98.75% response, the total harvest of the 10 open-season furbearers was estimated at 164,704 pelts, a decrease of 41.7% from 1989-90. Total value of the harvest decreased 63.1% to \$529,277.70. Muskrats (*Ondatra zibethicus*) and raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) were the two most important species, accounting for 91.3% of the total pelt harvest and 77.5% of its value. The harvest of all 10 legal species decreased compared with the previous season. The primary cause of lower harvest levels was a decrease in harvest pressure associated with markedly lower pelt prices for most species compared with the 1988-89 season.

The following table summarizes the 1989-90 statewide harvest:

SPECIES	ESTIMATED TOTAL HARVEST BY HUNTERS & TRAPPERS*	AVERAGE PELT PRICE (\$)	ESTIMATED VALUE OF HARVEST (\$)	% OF TOTAL VALUE
MUSKRAT	67,103	1.15	77,168.45	14.6
MINK	3,169	17.85	56,566.65	10.7
RACCOON	83,284	4.00	333,136.00	62.9
OPOSSUM	2,441	0.50	1,220.50	0.2
RED FOX	2,716	9.60	26,073.60	4.9
GRAY FOX	556	5.85	3,252.60	0.6
BEAVER	3,887	7.00	27,209.00	5.1
STRIPED SKUNK	55	1.95	107.25	-
WEASEL	4	0.55	2.20	-
COYOTE	1,489	3.05	4,541.45	0.9
TOTAL OR MEAN	164,704	3.20	529,277.70	99.9

\* Muskrat, mink, beaver, and weasel could be trapped but not hunted; other species could be hunted or trapped.

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## JOB COMPLETION REPORT

### SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS

#### STATE OF ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO.: W-99-R-2

STUDY XV: Wildlife Harvests

JOB NO. 2: Fur Harvest Survey, 1989-90

OBJECTIVE: To collect information about the annual harvest of all open-season furbearers in Illinois and its economic value to fur-takers.

PROCEDURES: Numbers of wild fur pelts taken in Illinois and sold by fur-takers during the 1989-90 season were estimated from fur purchase reports required of all fur buyers licensed by IDOC (Fig. 1). Approximately 15 days before the muskrat trapping season opened, we mailed fur purchase report forms and written instructions to maintain records of transactions throughout the season to all buyers. The reports of raw furs purchased were to be submitted no later than 20 March 1990. Buyers who failed to report by that date were mailed a reminder notice by 1st class mail on 20 April 1990. Buyers who failed to respond to the reminder by 1 May 1990 were mailed a second request by certified mail.

Only original pelt sales were used to avoid duplication. An adjustment factor of 4.86% was used to account for out-of-state pelt sales (Hubert 1987a). Average pelt prices for all sizes and grades were estimated from price data supplied by representative buyers during and after the open seasons.

Numbers and distribution of fur buyer permittees and trapping pressure were determined from license sales records obtained from the License and Permit Office, IDOC. Fur hunting pressure was estimated from the number of raccoon, red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*) hunters in the post-season hunter harvest survey, Federal Aid Project W-99-R-2, Study XV, Job No. 1.

Information about the history of opossum harvest regulations was obtained from official IDOC files. These records were supplemented by a review of the Illinois Revised Statutes and Laws at the University of Illinois library. In addition, pertinent IDOC publications were examined.

## FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS:

### 1989-90 Fur Seasons

The 1989-90 fur-bearing mammal seasons varied from 35 to 365 days in length (Table 1). Trapping seasons for all species except beaver (Castor canadensis), red fox, gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) and coyote lasted 45 days. Opening dates in the northern and southern management zones (Fig. 2) were 15 November 1989 and 25 November 1989, respectively.

Red fox, gray fox, and coyote could be trapped legally for 35 days in the northern zone and 45 days in the southern zone starting 25 November 1989. The beaver trapping season opened simultaneously with that for all other species except fox and coyote and closed on 15 March, 1990 rather than on 1 March as it had the previous season. Trappers could harvest beaver legally for 121 days in the northern zone and 111 days in the southern zone.

A 56 or 58-day hunting season was in effect for raccoon and opossum (Didelphis marsupialis); opening dates varied by zone. The statewide hunting season lasted 65 days for fox, 361 days for striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), and 365 days for coyote. No bag limits were in force for any furbearer.

The 1990 fur harvest season opened with maximum temperatures (F) in the 70's and 80's. A cold period which lasted from 17 November to 25 November provided poor conditions for hunting and trapping raccoon and opossum. During this period, lows dropped to near zero in the north and the 20's in the south. Temperatures moderated toward the end of the month, with lows slightly below the freezing mark in northern Illinois and at or above freezing in the central and southern part of the state.

Monthly precipitation averaged 2.9 cm below normal, but heavy rain occurred during mid-month in the east-southeast. The heaviest snowfall recorded during November occurred on the 22nd in the northeast portion of Illinois. Overall harvest conditions for the month of November were poor to fair throughout most of the state.

Illinois recorded below normal temperatures and precipitation during December. The warmest part of the month came during the first week and sent maximum temperatures into the 50's and 60's. An extremely cold period developed near the end of the month with lows dropping 10 to 26 degrees (F) below zero. This was one of the coldest Decembers in the history of the state.

Precipitation averaged 3.8 cm below normal during December. Snowfall was below normal in the northern areas, while central and west-southwest areas recorded slightly above normal amounts. The heaviest snow fell in the central part of the state (15 cm) on the 11th. Two- to four-centimeter snows occurred often during the latter half of the month. Harvest conditions during December were generally below average because of cold temperatures and poor tracking conditions.



Record high temperatures and slightly below normal precipitation occurred during January. The average monthly temperature was 12 degrees (F) above normal, with readings 10 to 20 degrees above normal during the first half of the month. Temperatures in central and southern Illinois climbed to the 60's during this period. Two brief cold periods brought minimum temperatures into the single digits in the north. Snowfall was near normal in the north while the remainder of the state was below normal. Amounts of 25 to 30 cm were recorded in the northeast on the 25th. Overall, conditions were below average for hunting canids and above average for raccoon and opossum. Conditions for trapping were above average in most of the state.

Above-average temperatures continued into February. Temperatures during the first half of the month were as much as 7 to 25 degrees (F) above normal, with maximum temperatures climbing into the 50's and 60's. A brief cold period during the latter part of the month brought minimum temperatures below zero in the north. The average precipitation was 3.9 cm above normal, with the greatest amounts occurring near mid-month. Rivers and creeks in the east-central and southeastern sections of Illinois rose above flood stage and may have hampered beaver trapping. Snowfall was above normal in the north. Overall, harvest conditions during February were above average for beaver trapping and average to above average for coyote hunting.

Weather during the 1989-90 season can be summarized as poor to fair for water trapping and night hunting. The cold spell that occurred during the first 2 weeks of the season (most harvest activity occurs during this time) may have discouraged many fur-takers who were already apathetic because of low fur prices. Harvest activities probably all but ceased during the bitter cold period in December.

Conditions for canid hunting were generally poor because of below-normal snowfall during the first part of the season and periodic warm temperatures which reduced snow cover during the latter part of the season. Fluctuating temperatures probably hampered land trapping. Although weather during the 1989-90 season made harvest conditions difficult for both hunters and trappers, its effect on the total fur harvest was probably insignificant compared to that of low fur prices.

### Trends in Fur License Sales

Records of fur buyer permits sold by the Commercial Permit Office, IDOC, for 1989-90 were compiled prior to mailing out fur purchase report forms and instructions. A total of 160 individuals purchased 162 fur buyer permits during 1989-90. This represented a 17.1% decrease from 1988-89 in the number of persons licensed. Of the 160 buyers, 154 were residents and 6 were non-residents. The 154 residents bought 156 permits (Table 2).

Over 77% of all Illinois buyers resided in the Northwest Hills, Mississippi Border-South, Western Prairie-Forest, Grand Prairie, and Southern Plain wildlife management units (Table 2, Fig. 3). Fur buyer distribution within the state was not indicative of furbearer or fur harvest distribution.

About 4,656 trapping licenses (4,651 resident, 5 non-resident, 1 July 1990 estimate) were issued in Illinois during the 1989-90 season. This represented a 39.5% decrease from the previous year (1988-89 revised estimate of trapping license sales = 7,699; 7,687 resident and 12 non-resident). The decrease occurred throughout the state, was not confined to specific management units, and was probably caused by pre-season predictions of lower fur prices which materialized as soon as the season opened.

Preliminary estimates indicated that the number of raccoon hunters decreased 4.2% from 26,207 in 1988-89 to 25,100 in 1989-90 (Anderson, unpublished data). Opossum hunters were estimated at 6,700, 14.4% less than the previous season (Anderson, unpublished data). The change may have been due to sampling variation, but lower fur prices and poor weather conditions probably played a part. As in earlier seasons, a majority of night hunters were in the northern, western, and southern management units (Fig. 3). This was expected because these units contain more forested acres than the central and east-central units.

Preliminary figures indicated that the number of red fox hunters dropped 11.0% to an estimated 8,900 (Anderson, unpublished data). Lower fur prices and poor weather conditions probably contributed to the decline. The number of coyote hunters increased 36.9% to 44,100 (Anderson, unpublished data). Coyote hunting has gained popularity during recent years, and is considered more of a recreational activity than an economic one. Greater harvest opportunities probably resulted from an increase in the coyote population, but sampling variation might have also played a role (Hubert, unpublished data).

#### Fur Buyer Fur Purchase Survey

Reports of raw furs purchased were submitted by 158 of the 160 individual fur buyers (98.75%) when the survey was closed out on 15 June 1990. Of these, 22 did not buy any pelts during the 1989-90 season, and 19 purchased deer hides or capes only. The two buyers who failed to report were assumed to have purchased raw furs at the same rate as the buyers who submitted records of their activities.

An estimated total of 164,704 pelts was harvested and sold by Illinois fur-takers during the 1989-90 season (Table 3). This estimate included an adjustment factor of 4.86% to account for out-of-state pelt sales (Hubert 1987a). No allowance was made for pelts harvested by hunters and trappers that were not sold.

Raccoons and muskrats were the two most important furbearers in terms of harvest and value. Together these species accounted for 91.3% of the total harvest and 77.5% of its value. Other top-ranking species included mink (*Mustela vison*), beaver, and red fox. The 1989-90 pelt harvest was valued to fur-takers at \$529,277.70, about \$906,333 less than the previous year (Table 4).

The total fur harvest for 1989-90 represented a 41.7% decrease in pelts taken compared with the 1988-89 season. The most important factor involved was a 37.3% decline in the mean pelt price paid for the species surveyed. The average price paid for the two most

important species, raccoon and muskrat, dropped 37.5% and 52.1%, respectively. These lower fur prices contributed to the dramatic drop in trapping license sales and associated reduction in harvest pressure noted above.

Major declines (>25%) occurred in the harvest of all 10 legal species. A population decline was not involved for the raccoon. Hubert (1989a) reported a 1% decline in the number of raccoons sighted during the 1989 statewide spring spotlight census. This change was not statistically significant. Populations were stable from 1981 through 1988.

The percentage of firearm deer hunters who observed coyotes during the 1989 season increased 0.3% in the northern zone, 1.5% in the southern zone, and 1.0% statewide. This indicated that the coyote population increased south of Highway 36. The number of Nuisance Animal Removal Permits issued for beaver increased from 113 during 1988 to 165 in 1989, and suggested that the population increased during this period.

The annual adjusted road-kill index for opossum declined 17.0% during 1989 (Hubert 1990a). Based on research conducted in other states (Seidensticker et al. 1987), this decline was probably caused by a reduction in food supplies associated with drought conditions during the previous 2 years. Reduced harvest effort for other species, especially raccoon, probably contributed to a lower harvest of opossums during 1989-90.

Both the red and gray fox harvests were over 40% lower in 1989-90 than in 1988-89. Population trend data for these species were non-existent except for harvest information. However, major declines in fox numbers were unlikely because both average pelt prices and harvest pressure dropped markedly in 1989-90. As indicated earlier, red fox hunter numbers declined 11% between the years in question and trapper numbers fell 39.4%. In addition, hunting and trapping conditions were poor during much of the season.

Muskrat and mink catches were over 40% lower than the previous year. Much of the decline can be attributed to a drop in trapper numbers and overall harvest pressure. It is also possible that muskrat and mink may not have fully recovered from the drought conditions of 1987 and 1988.

A change in the annual weasel (Mustela frenata, M. nivalis) harvest was not meaningful. Only a small number of weasels are trapped annually, and most of these are taken incidentally to trapping activity associated with more abundant species.

The number of striped skunks sold during 1989-90 (55) was 68.8% less than the previous season. This decrease was probably caused by a reduction in harvest effort for other species rather than a decline in the skunk population. The unadjusted annual road-kill index suggested that abundance of skunks increased 16.8% between 1988 and 1989 (Hubert 1990b).

Most skunks are harvested incidentally by dry land trappers. Therefore, a reduction in harvest effort for fox probably resulted in a lower harvest of striped skunks. Only a small

percentage of skunks taken each season is marketed because of disease concerns, consistently low pelt value, and the unpleasant odor associated with this species.

The total value of the 1989-90 fur harvest was \$529,277.70, 63.1% less than the previous season. The change was caused by a decrease in the total harvest (especially for muskrat and raccoon) and a drop in the average prices paid (especially for raccoon). The average pelt prices for all 10 legal species decreased compared to a year earlier, and the overall mean pelt price fell from \$5.10 to \$3.20.

Several factors contributed to a reduction in pelt prices during 1989-90. These included: 1) surplus production of pelts by mink ranches in Scandinavian and Asian countries, 2) unusually large pelt inventories at the dealer and broker levels, 3) several consecutive mild winters in Italy and other major European markets, 4) a reduction in retail sales in England, West Germany, and the Netherlands because of violence and intimidation by animal rights activists, and 5) fashion trends which continue to emphasize the more conservative styles associated with short-haired species such as mink.

After a period of greatly inflated pelt prices during the late 1970's, market values for most North American wild furs have dropped to more realistic levels. Although the prices being paid for raw furs are much lower than they were a few years ago, such prices are certainly not unusual when viewed from a historical perspective.

#### Distribution of Harvest Among Fur-takers

The distribution of the fur harvest among resource users is traditionally a source of controversy between hunters and trappers. Also, this aspect of the annual harvest is potentially important in the establishment of sound regulations and the evaluation of management programs. The present survey requested licensed fur buyers to estimate the portion of pelts purchased from hunters for the six furbearers that could be legally harvested by hunting and trapping methods.

The percentage of the total harvest taken by hunters for species which could be hunted or trapped ranged from less than 0.1% for striped skunk to 77.5% for coyote (Table 5). By applying estimates from furhouse investigations and fur buyer estimates for canids, opossums, and skunks to the 1989-90 harvest figures, the number of pelts taken by hunters was estimated to be 62,181 or approximately 37.8% of the total harvest. As stated earlier, there were an estimated 25,100 raccoon hunters and 4,656 trappers during the 1989-90 season. Excluding fox hunters, coyote hunters, opossum hunters, and canid chasers, hunters made up 84.3% of all Illinois fur-takers. They accounted for 37.8% of the total harvest and 47.2% of its value.

The average fur hunter harvested 2.5 pelts valued at \$10.05 compared with the average trapper who took 22.0 pelts worth \$59.90. The distribution of harvest emphasizes the greater efficiency of trappers as well as the higher monetary rewards of trapping. The 1989-90 distribution values are similar to previous seasons (Hubert 1989b, 1988, 1987b, 1986).

### 1975-1989 Fur Harvest Trends

Statewide furbearer harvest trend data for 1975 through 1989 are presented in Tables 6 through 11. During the 15-year period, total estimated pelt harvests (based on fur buyer surveys) ranged from 164,704 in 1989-90 to 948,392 in 1979-80. The average annual harvest during the past 15 seasons was 623,997 pelts valued at \$6,773,051.60. No allowances for out-of-state pelt sales were made in 1975 or 1976. Out-of-state sales adjustments for the 10 years from 1976 through 1986 averaged 4.6%. Since 1975, the harvests of most species have undergone major fluctuations.

### Deer Hide Purchases

Licensed fur buyers also reported the number of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) hides that they purchased from hunters. An estimated 19,091 skins were sold to fur buyers during the 1989-90 season. The average price per hide was \$4.95, so the total value to hunters was \$94,500.45. Since the 1989 firearms deer harvest in Illinois exceeded 66,100, about 28.9% of the hides taken were sold. However, it is likely that a portion of the unsold skins were retained for personal use rather than discarded. Purchases totalled 7,795 deerskins in 1987-88 (Hubert 1988) and 16,521 in 1988-89 (Hubert 1989b).

### History of Opossum Harvest Regulations

The opossum was first afforded protection by state statute in 1915 (Table 12). The first restricted harvest season was held from 1 November 1915 through 31 March 1916. Subsequent hunting and trapping seasons have ranged from 30 to 151 days in length. Overall, opossum harvest regulations have been relatively conservative since the late 1930's. Starting in the early 1960's the opossum hunting season was closed during the firearms deer season to simplify law enforcement activities. Initially this resulted in temporary closures totaling six days, but beginning in 1980 these closures were effectively reduced to four days because opossum hunting reopened at 1800 hours on the last day of each 3-day firearms deer season.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

This investigation provides the only source of harvest and value data for all 10 open season species of furbearers. The information serves as a base for assessment of population trends and regulatory management. The fur harvest survey should be continued.

Past recommendations focused on maintaining stable season lengths, zones, and starting dates to provide more realistic comparisons of annual harvest data and associated biological information. Data are now available for the past 15 years, with stable regulations during the majority of these. Our goal of achieving adequate sample sizes for statistical analyses has been met. Adjusting harvest regulations to reflect current market conditions, furbearer abundance, and demand for recreational and economic opportunities is now an acceptable option.

Given the drastic reduction in harvest effort that occurred from 1987 through 1989, we believe that restrictive regulations such as those needed to reduce harvest effort during the late 1970's and early- to mid-1980's are no longer warranted. We recommend that the 1991-92 fur harvest seasons should be liberalized for most species, with longer season lengths and earlier opening dates. These changes should increase the efficiency of fur-takers and place more emphasis on recreational values of furbearers. Additional recommendations for harvest regulations are contained in job reports for certain related furbearer studies. Those recommendations should also be consulted.

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## DATA AND REPORTS:

Original and related reports in this investigation are on file in the Division of Wildlife Resources office, IDOC, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

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Table 1. Illinois fur-bearing mammal seasons for 1989-90.

Species	<sup>a</sup> Hunting seasons		Trapping seasons	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone
Muskrat, Mink, Weasel	Closed	Closed	15 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Raccoon, Opossum	15 Nov-13 Jan	25 Nov-23 Jan	15 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Striped skunk	Continuous open season		15 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Beaver	Closed	Closed	15 Nov-15 Mar <sup>b</sup>	25 Nov-15 Mar
Red fox, Gray fox	25 Nov-31 Jan	25 Nov-31 Jan	25 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Coyote	Continuous open season		25 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan

<sup>a</sup>

Raccoon, opossum, and striped skunk hunting closed 24 hrs. on 18 and 19 Nov. and 9 and 10 Dec. and until 6PM on 20 Nov. and 11 Dec. during firearms deer season. Red fox and gray fox hunting closed 24 hrs. on 9 and 10 Dec. and until 6PM on 11 Dec. during firearms deer season. Coyote hunting closed 24 hrs. on 18 and 19 Nov. and 9 and 10 Dec. and until 6PM on 20 Nov. and 11 Dec. during firearms deer season except to those individuals possessing unfilled firearm deer permits.

<sup>b</sup>

Those portions of Carroll, Whiteside, and Rock Island counties lying west of Illinois Rt. 84 from Interstate-80 north to the Jo Daviess County line were open to beaver trapping from 15 Nov.-29 Dec. 1988 only.



Table 2. Summary of resident fur buyer permits issued in Illinois for the 1989-90 season.

Wildlife management unit	Number of individual permittees		License type	
			Retail	Wholesale
Northwest Hills	22	(14.3) <sup>a</sup>	19	3
Northeast Moraine	11	(7.1)	8	3
Mississippi Border-North	12	(7.8)	11	1
Mississippi Border-South	16	(10.4)	13	3
Western Prairie/Forest	17	(11.0)	14	4
Central Sand Prairie	4	(2.6)	4	0
Grand Prairie	38	(24.7)	30	8
Southern Plain	26	(16.9)	24	3
Wabash Border	7	(4.5)	5	2
Shawnee Hills	1	(0.7)	0	1
Totals	154	(100.0)	128	28

<sup>a</sup>

Numbers in parentheses are percentages of statewide total.

Table 3. Composition of estimated fur harvest in Illinois and value to fur-takers during 1989-90 season.

Species	<sup>a</sup> Total pelts		Total value	
	Number	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Muskrat	67,103	40.74	77,168.45	14.58
Mink	3,169	1.92	56,566.65	10.69
Raccoon	83,284	50.57	333,136.00	62.94
Opossum	2,441	1.48	1,220.50	0.23
Red fox	2,716	1.65	26,073.60	4.93
Gray fox	556	0.34	3,252.60	0.61
Beaver	3,887	2.36	27,209.00	5.14
Striped skunk	55	0.03	107.25	0.02
Weasel	4	0.01	2.20	..
Coyote	1,489	0.90	4,541.45	0.86
Totals	164,704	100.00	529,277.70	100.00

<sup>a</sup>

Includes 4.86% allowance for out-of-state pelt sales.

Table 4. Comparative fur harvest data for Illinois, 1988-89 vs. 1989-90.

Species	Number of pelts taken		Change in harvest from 1988-89	Average pelt price per pelt		Total value to fur-takers (dollars)		Change in value from 1988-89 (dollars)
	1988-89 <sup>a</sup>	1989-90 <sup>a</sup>		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	
Muskrat	115,125	67,103	-48,022 (-41.7)	\$2.40	\$1.15	276,300.00	77,168.45	-199,131.55 (-72.1) <sup>b</sup>
Mink	6,155	3,169	-2,986 (-48.5)	\$23.60	\$17.85	145,258.00	56,566.65	-88,691.35 (-61.1)
Raccoon	137,807	83,284	-54,523 (-39.6)	\$6.40	\$4.00	881,964.80	333,136.00	-548,828.80 (-62.2)
Opossum	8,137	2,441	-5,696 (-70.0)	\$0.80	\$0.50	6,509.60	1,220.50	-5,289.10 (-81.3)
Red fox	4,671	2,716	-1,955 (-41.9)	\$11.45	\$9.60	53,482.95	26,073.60	-27,409.35 (-51.2)
Gray fox	1,585	556	-1,029 (-64.9)	\$11.70	\$5.85	18,544.50	3,252.60	-15,291.90 (-82.5)
Beaver	5,241	3,887	-1,354 (-25.8)	\$7.80	\$7.00	40,879.80	27,209.00	-13,670.80 (-33.4)
Striped skunk	176	55	-121 (-68.8)	\$2.10	\$1.95	369.60	107.25	-262.35 (-71.0)
Weasel	10	4	-6 (-60.0)	\$0.60	\$0.55	6.00	2.20	-3.80 (-66.7)
Coyote	3,513	1,489	-2,024 (-57.6)	\$3.50	\$3.05	12,295.50	4,541.45	-7,754.05 (-63.1)
Totals	282,420	164,704	-117,716 (-41.7)	$\bar{x} = \$5.10$	$\bar{x} = \$3.20$	1,435,610.75	529,277.70	-906,333.05 (-63.1)

<sup>a</sup> Includes 4.86% allowance for out-of-state sales (Hubert 1987a).<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses indicate percent change between years.

Table 5. Estimated percentage of annual harvest taken by hunters for selected furbearers in Illinois, 1989-90.,

<u>Estimated percentage of harvest taken by hunters</u>			
Species	Furhouse studies	<u>Fur buyer estimates</u>	
		<sup>a</sup> 1988-89	<sup>b</sup> 1989-90
Raccoon	<sup>c,d</sup> 70.8	63.7	68.4
Opossum		37.8	37.7
Red fox		38.3	35.0
Gray fox		35.8	34.3
Striped skunk		< 0.1	< 0.1
Coyote		76.8	77.5

<sup>a</sup>

Hubert (1989 b).

<sup>b</sup>

Present study.

<sup>c</sup>

Hubert ( 1989a).

<sup>d</sup>

Sanderson (1990).

Table 6. Muskrat, mink, and weasel trapping seasons, harvests, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1989.

Year	Season opening		Estimated		Average price			
	date (season length in days)		harvest		per pelt (dollars)			
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Muskrat	Mink	Weasel	Muskrat	Mink	Weasel
1975	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	445,737	18,009	181	2.90	6.00	0.50
1976	13 Nov (55)	20 Nov (55)	256,315	14,253	311	4.44	13.95	0.54
1977	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	300,314	12,910	147	5.10	13.20	0.60
1978	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	422,354	19,814	147	5.00	15.20	0.65
1979	10 Nov (30)	20 Nov (30)	460,674	22,971	145	6.35	20.15	0.50
1980	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	421,585	26,607	85	6.50	18.90	0.60
1981	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	325,415	24,478	53	4.30	17.45	0.50
1982	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	297,872	17,768	74	2.75	13.90	0.50
1983	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	248,146	16,056	60	3.15	15.15	0.65
1984	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	225,629	18,068	37	3.55	16.60	0.55
1985	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	170,025	10,021	22	2.50	14.70	0.45
1986	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	360,499	18,391	39	3.70	21.05	0.55
1987	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	297,737	14,009	37	4.00	23.05	0.80
1988	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	115,125	6,155	10	2.40	23.60	0.60
1989	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	67,103	3,169	4	1.15	17.85	0.55
15-year averages			294,302	16,179	90	3.85	16.72	0.56

Table 7. Beaver trapping seasons, harvests, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1989.

Year	Season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)
	Northern zone	Southern zone		
1975	6 Dec (85)	6 Dec (85)	2,337	4.50
1976	18 Dec (80)	18 Dec (80)	1,548	7.00
1977	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	2,425	6.60
1978	15 Nov (90)	25 Nov (90)	3,386	7.25
1979	10 Nov (111)	20 Nov (101)	7,345	14.40
1980	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	7,338	10.60
1981	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	4,145	6.40
1982	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	2,517	4.95
1983	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	2,742	5.45
1984	13 Nov (108)	25 Nov (96)	3,683	6.80
1985	13 Nov (108)	25 Nov (96)	3,857	9.45
1986	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	8,960	12.40
1987	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	8,314	10.50
1988	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	5,241	7.80
1989	15 Nov (121)	25 Nov (111)	3,887	7.00
15-year averages			4,515	8.07

Table 8. Raccoon and opossum hunting and trapping seasons, harvests and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1989.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days)		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest		Average price per pelt (dollars)	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone	Raccoon	Opossum	Raccoon	Opossum
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	310,593	49,874	14.00	1.10
1976	13 Nov (54)	13 Nov (64)	13 Nov (55)	20 Nov (55)	187,377	42,153	17.17	1.21
1977	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	237,315	46,198	18.00	2.05
1978	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	292,728	25,097	27.25	2.65
1979	10 Nov (34)	20 Nov (37)	10 Nov (30)	20 Nov (30)	381,006	38,626	25.20	3.35
1980	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	314,777	46,710	19.40	1.45
1981	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	314,963	55,729	22.50	1.05
1982	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	292,189	35,548	14.55	0.95
1983	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	203,633	22,289	13.15	0.85
1984	13 Nov (58)	25 Nov (58)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	269,991	28,204	17.25	0.95
1985	13 Nov (58)	25 Nov (58)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	206,278	17,633	13.80	0.95
1986	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	306,261	38,502	18.95	1.15
1987	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	261,418	35,749	14.10	1.00
1988	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	137,807	8,137	6.40	0.80
1989	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (45)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	83,284	2,441	4.00	0.50
15-year Averages					253,308	32,859	16.38	1.33

<sup>a</sup> Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.

Table 9. Red and gray fox hunting and trapping seasons, harvest, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1988.

Year	Hunting season opening <sup>a</sup> date (season length in days)		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest		Average price per pelt (dollars)	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone	Red fox	Gray fox	Red fox	Gray fox
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	11,247	7,132	34.00	16.00
1976	20 Dec (45)	17 Nov (52)	27 Nov (41)	4 Dec (41)	7,206	6,166	45.61	27.67
1977	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,715	9,086	47.45	31.05
1978	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,582	9,525	61.50	42.95
1979	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	14,136	10,547	48.40	43.80
1980	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,965	8,716	44.80	36.40
1981	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,533	7,649	46.75	28.75
1982	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,780	5,943	30.40	26.35
1983	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	8,719	4,152	30.90	27.35
1984	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	8,835	3,902	27.20	24.10
1985	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	6,240	2,757	17.55	16.15
1986	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	8,531	2,915	22.15	23.40
1987	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	7,939	2,944	16.75	25.05
1988	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	4,671	1,585	11.45	11.70
1989	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	2,716	556	9.60	5.85
15-year Averages					9,388	5,572	32.96	25.77

<sup>a</sup> Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.



Table 9. Red and gray fox hunting and trapping seasons, harvest, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1989.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days) <sup>a</sup>		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest		Average price per pelt (dollars)	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone	Red fox	Gray fox	Red fox	Gray fox
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	11,247	7,132	34.00	16.00
1976	20 Dec (45)	17 Nov (52)	27 Nov (41)	4 Dec (41)	7,206	6,166	45.61	27.67
1977	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,715	9,086	47.45	31.05
1978	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,582	9,525	61.50	42.95
1979	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	14,136	10,547	48.40	43.80
1980	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,965	8,716	44.80	36.40
1981	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,533	7,649	46.75	28.75
1982	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,780	5,943	30.40	26.35
1983	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	8,719	4,152	30.90	27.35
1984	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	8,835	3,902	27.20	24.10
1985	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	6,240	2,757	17.55	16.15
1986	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	8,531	2,915	22.15	23.40
1987	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	7,939	2,944	16.75	25.05
1988	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	4,671	1,585	11.45	11.70
1989	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	2,716	556	9.60	5.85
15-year Averages					9,388	5,572	32.96	25.77

<sup>a</sup> Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.

Table 10. Striped skunk hunting and trapping seasons, harvest, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1989.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days) <sup>a</sup>		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone		
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	-	1.00
1976	Closed	Closed	13 Nov (55)	20 Nov (55)	821	2.25
1977	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	1,503	2.20
1978	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	1,633	2.55
1979	10 Nov (34)	20 Nov (37)	10 Nov (30)	20 Nov (30)	3,111	2.60
1980	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	1,625	2.00
1981	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	840	2.15
1982	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	341	1.50
1983	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	137	1.55
1984	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	232	1.05
1985	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	358	2.50
1986	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	119	1.85
1987	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	233	1.40
1988	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	176	2.10
1989	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	55	1.95
15-year Averages					799	1.91

<sup>a</sup> Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.

Table 11. Coyote hunting and trapping seasons, harvests, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1989.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days) <sup>a</sup>		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)
	Statewide		Northern zone	Southern zone		
1975	1 Sep (175)		8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	2,833	8.00
1976	1 Sep (175)		27 Nov (41)	4 Dec (41)	3,882	16.07
1977	1 Sep (175)		1 Sep (45) <sup>b</sup> 30 Nov (30)	1 Sep (45) <sup>b</sup> 30 Nov (30)	7,678	16.75
1978	1 Sep (175)		30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,891	31.35
1979	Continuous (359)		30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,831	22.85
1980	Continuous (359)		30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	8,412	19.25
1981	Continuous (359)		30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	10,390	24.45
1982	Continuous (359)		30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	8,180	13.85
1983	Continuous (359)		30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	7,289	9.40
1984	Continuous (359)		25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	6,847	8.30
1985	Continuous (365)		25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	6,347	9.25
1986	Continuous (365)		25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	9,167	13.70
1987	Continuous (365)		25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	9,652	9.35
1988	Continuous (365)		25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	3,513	3.50
1989	Continuous (365)		25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	1,489	3.05
15-year Averages					7,027	13.94

<sup>a</sup>

Hunting season closed during firearms deer season except from 1985 through 1988 when holders of unfilled firearm deer permits could harvest coyotes.

<sup>b</sup>

Split trapping season; season total length = 75 days.

Table 12. Opossum hunting and trapping regulations in Illinois, 1915-1990.

Season	a Zone	Season length (days)		Special regulations
		Hunting	Trapping	
1915-16	Statewide	1 Nov-31 Mar (152)	1 Nov-31 Mar (152)	
1916-17 through 1918-19	Statewide	1 Nov-31 Mar (151)	1 Nov-31 Mar (151)	
1919-20	Statewide	1 Nov-15 Mar (135)	1 Nov-15 Mar (135)	
1920-21 through 1922-23	Statewide	1 Nov-15 Mar (135)	1 Nov-15 Mar (135)	
1923-24	Northern	1 Nov-15 Feb (107)	1 Nov-15 Feb (107)	
through	Central	15 Nov- 1 Feb (79)	15 Nov- 1 Feb (79)	
1932-33	Southern	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1933-34	Northern	15 Nov-15 Mar (121)	15 Nov-15 Mar (121)	
through	Central	1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	
1934-35	Southern	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1935-36	Northern	15 Nov-15 Mar (122)	15 Nov-15 Mar (122)	
	Central	1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	
	Southern	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1936-37	Northern	15 Nov-15 Mar (121)	15 Nov-15 Mar (121)	
	Central	1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	
	Southern	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1937-38	Northern	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	
through	Central	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1938-39	Southern	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1939-40	Northern	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	
through	Central	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1942-43	Southern	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1943-44 through 1944-45	Statewide	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	
1945-46 through 1948-49	Statewide	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1949-50 through 1950-51	Statewide	1 Dec-31 Jan (62)	1 Dec-31 Jan (62)	

Table 12. Continued.

Season	Zone <sup>a</sup>	Season length (days)				Special regulations
		Hunting		Trapping		
1951-52 through 1954-55	Statewide	15 Nov-15 Jan	(62)	15 Nov-15 Jan	(62)	
1955-56 through 1958-59	Northern	1 Nov-15 Jan	(76)	15 Nov-31 Dec	(47)	
	Southern	15 Nov-15 Jan	(62)	1 Dec-15 Jan	(46)	
1959-60	Northern	15 Oct-15 Jan	(93)	15 Nov-31 Dec	(47)	
	Southern	1 Nov-15 Jan	(76)	25 Nov-15 Jan	(52)	
1960-61	Northern	25 Oct-31 Jan	(98)	15 Nov-31 Dec	(47)	
	Southern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(92)	25 Nov-15 Jan	(52)	
1961-62 through 1962-63	Northern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(92)	20 Nov-31 Dec	(42)	
	Southern	15 Nov-31 Jan	(78)	1 Dec-15 Jan	(46)	
1963-64	Northern	15 Nov-31 Jan	(75)	20 Nov-31 Dec	(42)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	15 Nov-31 Jan	(75)	25 Nov-10 Jan	(47)	
1964-65	Northern	5 Nov-31 Jan	(82)	20 Nov-31 Dec	(42)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	5 Nov-31 Jan	(82)	25 Nov-10 Jan	(47)	
1965-66 through 1966-67	Northern	10 Nov-31 Jan	(77)	15 Nov-20 Dec	(36)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	10 Nov-31 Jan	(77)	25 Nov- 5 Jan	(42)	
1967-68	Northern	16 Nov-31 Jan	(77)	16 Nov-31 Dec	(46)	
	Southern	16 Nov-31 Jan	(77)	25 Nov- 5 Jan	(42)	
1968-69	Northern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	16 Nov-31 Dec	(46)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	25 Nov- 5 Jan	(42)	
1969-70	Northern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	15 Nov-31 Dec	(47)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	25 Nov- 5 Jan	(42)	
1970-71	Northern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	16 Nov-31 Dec	(46)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	25 Nov- 5 Jan	(42)	
1971-72	Northern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	15 Nov-31 Dec	(47)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31 Jan	(86)	24 Nov- 4 Jan	(42)	

Table 12. Continued.

Season	a Zone	Season length (days)				Special regulations
		Hunting		Trapping		
1972-73	Statewide	11 Nov-31 Jan	(76)	11 Nov-31 Jan	(82)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
1973-74	Statewide	10 Nov-31 Jan	(77)	10 Nov-31 Jan	(83)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
1974-75	Statewide	9 Nov-31 Jan	(78)	9 Nov-31 Jan	(84)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
1975-76	Northern	8 Nov-15 Jan	(63)	8 Nov-15 Jan	(69)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	15 Nov-23 Jan	(64)	15 Nov-23 Jan	(70)	
1976-77	Northern	13 Nov-11 Jan	(54)	13 Nov- 6 Jan	(55)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	13 Nov-21 Jan	(64)	20 Nov-13 Jan	(55)	
1977-78 through 1978-79	Northern	15 Nov-19 Jan	(60)	15 Nov-29 Dec	(45)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-26 Jan	(60)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	
1979-80	Northern	10 Nov-19 Dec	(34)	10 Nov- 9 Dec	(30)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	20 Nov-29 Dec	(37)	20 Nov-19 Dec	(30)	
1980-81 through 1983-84	Northern	15 Nov-13 Jan	(56)	15 Nov-29 Dec	(45)	Hunting season closed during deer season (4 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-23 Jan	(58)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	
1984-85 through 1985-86	Northern	13 Nov-13 Jan	(58)	13 Nov-29 Dec	(47)	Hunting season closed during deer season (4 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-23 Jan	(58)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	
1986-87 through 1989-90	Northern	15 Nov-13 Jan	(56)	15 Nov-29 Dec	(45)	Hunting season closed during deer season (4 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-23 Jan	(58)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	

<sup>a</sup>  
From 1923-24 through 1942-43 the northern zone included the area north of the southern boundaries of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, Kankakee, and Iroquois counties; the southern zone included the area south of the northern boundaries of Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford counties; and the central zone included the remainder of the state.

From 1955-56 through 1964-65 the northern zone included the area north of the southern boundaries of Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark counties.

Table 12. Continued.

From 1965-66 through 1972-73 and 1979-80 through 1988-89 the northern zone included the area north of US Route 36.

From 1975-76 through 1978-79 the northern zone included the area north of US Route 36 from the Indiana state line to Springfield, Route 29 from Springfield to Pekin, and Route 9 from Pekin to Dallas City, then due west to the Mississippi River.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
FURBEARER PROGRAM

REPORT OF RAW FURS PURCHASED

SEASON OF 1988-89

WMU

FUR BUYER LICENSE NUMBER(S) \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) RESIDENT ( ) NON-RESIDENT (FOR OFFICE USE)

	MUSKRAT	MINK	RACCOON	OPOSSUM	RED FOX	GRAY FOX	BEAVER	SKUNK	WEASEL	COYOTE	DEER	OTHER (LIST)
1. RAW FURS BOUGHT FROM ILLINOIS HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS												
2. RAW FURS BOUGHT FROM OTHER ILLINOIS FUR BUYERS												
3. RAW FURS BOUGHT FROM OUTSIDE OF ILLINOIS												

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS RACCOONS WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? 7. SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS OPOSSUMS WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? 7. FIRM NAME \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS RED FOXES WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? 7. ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS GRAY FOXES WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? 7. \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS SKUNKS WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? 7. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS COYOTES WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? 7. ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 1. Report of raw furs purchased form used for the 1988-89 season.





Figure 2. Furbearer management zones for the 1988-89 season.

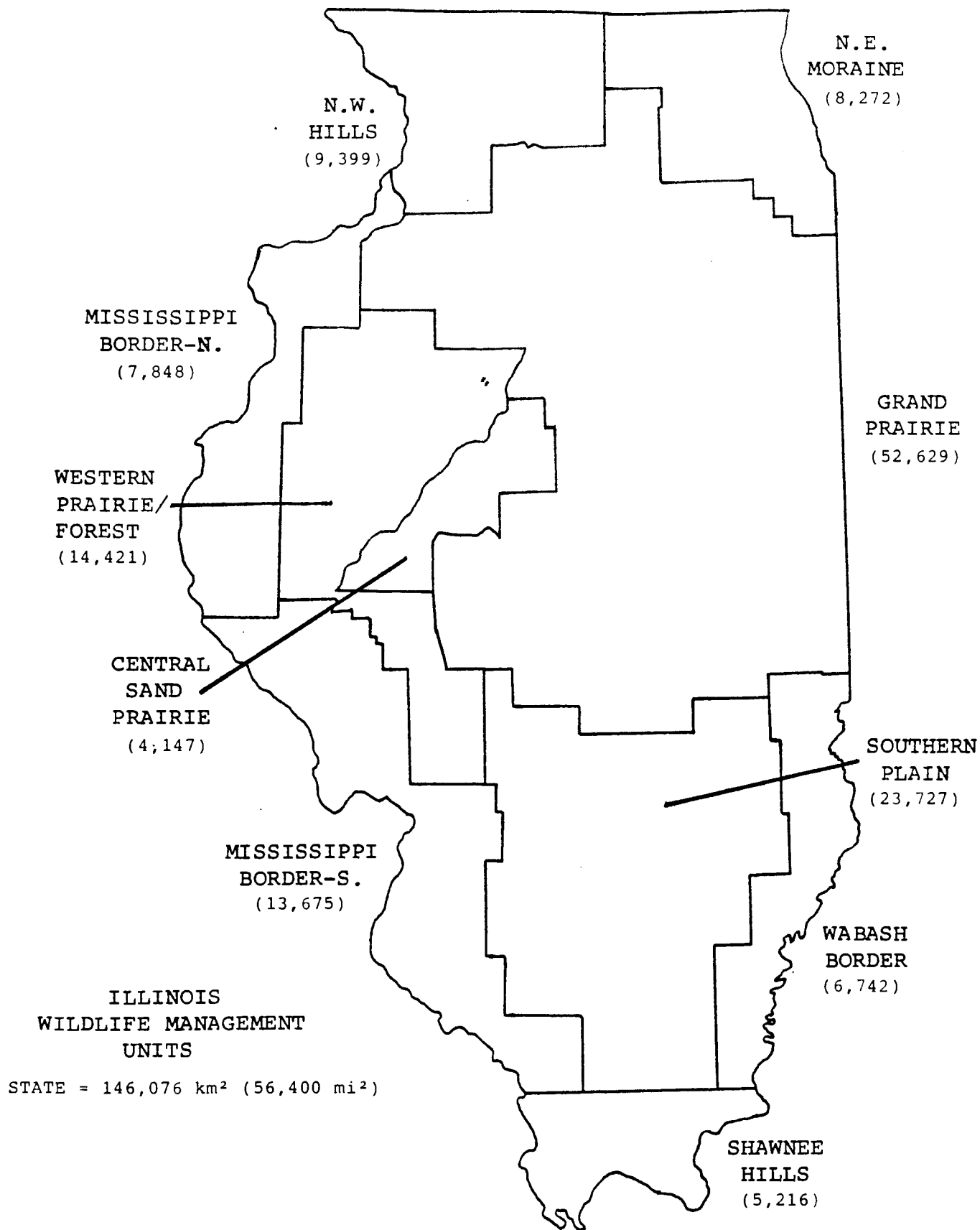


Figure 3. Area (km<sup>2</sup>) of wildlife management units in Illinois.



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